



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WOMAN.

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Mrs. MARY B. BIRDSALL.

Editor and Proprietor.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.
Childish Wisdom.

BY JAS. W. WARD.

"The earth hath He given to the children of men."

'Twas the hour of prayer, and the farmer stood,
With a thankful heart, and a lowly mind,
And prayed to the Author of every good,
That the Father of all would be very kind,
And bless his creatures with raiment and food;
That the blessing each day might be renewed,
That every want might find relief,
And plenty for hunger, joy for grief,
Be measured out, by the merciful One,
To all who suffered beneath the sun.

The prayer concluded, the godly man
Went forth in peace to inspect his farm;
And by his side delighted ran,
Glowing with every healthful charm,
His little son, a sprightly boy,
Whose home was love, and whose life was joy;
And they rambled over the golden fields,
And the father said: "The harvest yields
A plentiful crop, my son, this year,
My barns are too small for the grain, I fear."

And they wandered on, through row upon row
Of plump sheaves, and at length the child,
With earnest look, and a rosy glow
On his shining cheek, looked up and smiled,
And said: "My father, do you not pray
For the poor and needy, day by day,
That God the good, would the hungry feed?"
"I do, my son." "Well, I think, as you plead"—
His eye waxed bright, for his soul shone thro' it—
"That God, if he had your wheat, would do it."

For The Lily.

HOME.

BY OLIVE FORREST.

Ever round my heart there springs
Visions bright of beauteous things;
Entrancing, joyous golden dreams,
Like things of life the vision seems.
I dream of home a happy home,
No palace great or lofty dome;
A simple cot, the flowers among,
Hid far away from sin and wrong.
Unnumbered joys are clustering round
My home in dream-land, where I've found,
Pure hearted friends from evil free;
Hope makes it real unto me.
Rubies rare and brightest gems,
E'en Europe's proudest diadems;
You may possess but I will claim
A home and friends unknown to fame.
Salem, Iowa.

For The Lily.

What Effect would the Enfranchisement of
Woman have upon Society?

BY G. W. KNAPP.

In the outset, we lay it down as an indispensable principle, that the acts and doings of any people, person, or class of persons, will partake of, and be characterized by the nature, character and disposition of the doers and actors. So well established is this principle, that it is only by this criterion that we can truly know and ascertain what the real nature and character of the individual is. Much may be professed, but it is only by what is practiced that we can penetrate into the secret chambers of the heart, and unlock its secret mysteries and workings. By no other means do we attempt to judge what the characters of mankind around us are. Professions and pretensions are as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals," meaning nothing, and unworthy of notice, until we have the sincerity of these professionists and pretenders proven and confirmed by the seal and witness of their acts—not till we have seen the thought and profession giving shape to conduct. "The tree is known by the fruit;" "by their works you shall know them;" "actions speak louder than words."

In this manner, by her works, woman has gained the reputation of being the "better half" of creation; of being more refined, virtuous, benevolent and humane than the male portion of society. She is less swayed by self-interest; less liable to sacrifice principle on the altar of expediency; more self-denying, and willing to make sacrifices to promote the comfort and happiness of others. Her heart is almost sure to be "in the right place." Even though she may not be so great a proficient in the mysteries of metaphysical labyrinths, nor so well adapted to the stiff, unbending tread of cold-hearted logic, yet, by intuition, as it were, at a glance, she takes in the whole panorama before her, and arrives at her conclusions long before man has had time to pass over one quarter of the space, and examined and criticised one-quarter of the propositions of the argument. Without stopping to state it syllogistically, she looks through it, as with the necromantic power, and sees the correct conclusion in an instant. The whole argument is a perfect transparency to her high spiritualistic organization. The sophisms and fallacies she detects, she hardly knows how, yet she is as sure they are correct as the most plodding of the inductive philosophers. And she is correct—far oftener than man—if her conclusions are founded upon her reasoning, and not the result of mere affection and sentiment. And why? Not because she has reasoned out her conclusion any less than man, but because she has done it more quickly. Her rapid thoughts have scanned every proposition of the argument, and reached the conclusion so quickly, that she hardly knows it has been done—as the lightning can trace the telegraphic wires for thousands of miles and scarcely be aware that it has started. While man knows that he has passed through these various stages only because he has been so long in passing over them. Well might a sloth know that it had travelled a thousand miles—what the

lightning traverses in an instant—for it has taken him a lifetime to do it. Men's perception's being less acute than women's they are more liable to become befogged in the mazes of the argument, and not perceive the true bearing of all the facts and circumstances to be taken into consideration in arriving at a correct conclusion.

Woman thus being more refined, virtuous, benevolent and humane than man; and being more correct in her conclusions than he, and having also established this character by all her past act and history, we have a right to infer, judging the future by the past, which is the only true and correct rule—the only lamp to our feet that is worthy of attention—that her enfranchisement would have a salutary and humanizing influence upon society. Her voice would be respected, and her influence would help to determine the nature and character of the laws and institutions of society. And have we not a right to expect that, as a legislator and voter, her conduct and action would be characterized by, and partake of her gentle, unselfish, humane and liberal disposition? To contend otherwise, would be to reject all the established principles of reasoning, and launch boldly forth upon the untried and unexplored seas of mere assumption and assertion. If we reason at all upon the subject, we can arrive at no other conclusion. We may shut our mental eyes, and declare that the conclusion is incorrect; and so we may shut our physical optics and declare at noonday that it is midnight darkness. We can see no light, and why isn't it dark? The conclusion of one is as rational as that of the other. "There are none so blind as those who will not see."

"Convince a man against his will,
He's of the same opinion still."

The nature of the laws of any legislators or government partake of the character of their enactors. Did the code of Draco, or the enactments of Nero, truly represent their brutality and depravity? And did those of Henry IV. of France illustrate the wisdom and goodness of his heart? History gives these law-makers credit for being as, and no better than, the laws they made. Has History erred, or has it given us the correct verdict? "The good tree cannot bring forth bad fruit, neither can the corrupt tree bring forth good fruit." "The acts come from the abundance of the heart." The principle is correct; our argument is conclusive and irresistible; the conclusion is inevitable, that the laws will partake of the nature of the enactors, and, consequently, that the enfranchisement of woman would have a most salutary and humanizing effect upon society. It would ameliorate the laws, and do away with injustice, not as between woman and man alone, but between man and man. Her enfranchisement will mark the dawn of a new era—an approximation to millennial perfection upon the earth. The benign and angelic influence of woman, in making and fashioning the laws and fate of the society over which she may have control, is beautifully portrayed in the following passage from Homer's Odyssey:

Woe heir'd his state,
And her Alcinoos chose his royal mate,
With honors yet to womankind unknown

This queen he graces, and divides his throne :
In equal tenderness her sons conspire,
And all the children emulate their sire.
When through the streets she gracious deigns to move,
(The public wonder, and the public love,)
The tongues of all with transports sound her praise,
The eyes of all as on a goddess gaze.
She feels the triumph of a generous breast,
To heal divisions, to relieve the oppressed ;
In virtue rich ; in blessing others, blessed.
Go then secure, thy humble suit prefer,
And owe thy country and thy friends to her."

ODYSSEY, Book VII.

Never, until woman is enfranchised, can the laws be what they should. Man's flinty, stony, selfish heart is too callous and indifferent to the misfortunes and oppression of his fellows to allow him to be the good Samaritan to bind up the wounds of him who has fallen among thieves.

There is also another reason for which woman should be enfranchised. It is this : They, by nature, are our teachers in youth and infancy. They mould and shape our principles and course of life. How necessary is it, then, that those who have the potter's clay in their hands should be well-informed and skillful workmen—that they fashion goodly vessels. Would you place precious porcelain clay in the hands of an ignorant, inexperienced workman, to be fashioned into crockery-ware, and yet expect your folly would not revert upon your own head ?

Probably nothing, not even the formation of religious opinions, has so great an influence upon the weal or woe of society, as the formation of our political opinions and principles. They are to govern, guide and determine the happiness, prosperity and destiny of the nation. It is to these alone that we must look for our future greatness and durability. How necessary, then, that they should be formed aright. And yet the potter's clay—our youthful minds—is placed in the hands of ignorant, inexperienced workmen for fashionment ! (Is it to be wondered that so many are found forsaking the true and living God of Liberty, and are found bowing down to the Baal of Slavery ?) We either grow up with our minds unenlightened on political subjects, or they are formed and fashioned as chance may happen to direct. Woman, who should impress correct principles into our plastic minds, is ignorant upon the subject, and can be no guide to our feet. Her heart may be right, but she has had no opportunity, or rather no stimulus to induce her to inform herself, and thereby qualify herself for the discharge of this most important duty. Her own responsibility in the matter she has failed to comprehend ; the stupendous importance of the subject she has overlooked ; and the consequence is, our political principles are formed hap-hazard, correctly or incorrectly, as chance may happen to determine.

The only rational and practical way to remedy this great and lamentable evil, is to enfranchise woman, and thereby furnish her with a stimulus and inducement to qualify and inform herself, so as to properly discharge the duties of an elector, and thereby indirectly qualify her for the equally important duty of shaping the youthful mind which Providence has placed in her hands. Some incentive must be placed before her to induce her to inform herself in politics and the science of government. We cannot expect her to act, unless some motive is placed before her, to induce her to ; and nothing, else it seems to me, would be an equally powerful incentive to influence her conduct. True it may be said that a sense of her responsibility as the potter, in whose hands the plastic clay of our youthful minds is placed, and who should be able and qualified to shape it aright—to instil into our minds correct political principles and opinions—would be sufficient, and the only proper motive to induce her to qualify herself for the important task. The necessity for her to be qualified for this task is so apparent, that it seems useless to argue the question. Allowing, then, that this sense of responsibility would be sufficient to induce her to qualify herself, it must be admitted that, if she is sufficiently informed to properly mould the plastic mind, and instil correct principles and opinions, she would be equally as well qualified to discharge the responsibilities of the elective franchise as she would be to qual-

ify others to do it. Where, then, would be the pertinency of the objection which which would disfranchise the teacher and maker of voters ? Is the pupil greater than his teacher, or the student than his preceptor ? The objection vanishes in smoke. We repeat it, that, if for no other reason, woman should be enfranchised, to induce her to inform herself, so as properly to discharge the duties Providence has devolved upon her, and properly mould the political principles of the rising generation.

For The Lily.

Letter from Stoneham.

MY DEAR MRS. BIRDSALL :—We are now enjoying our beautiful Indian Summer. Nature is decked in her gala robe of Autumn flowers and gorgeous foliage. The warm sunshine, balmy breeze, and bright skies tinged with a yellow haze, are perfectly delightful. Yesterday, we visited Mount Auburn, the flowery "garden of graves." Nature and art have combined to render it a lovely retreat. Its varied scenery and natural tribes of forest trees, the grassy hills, shady groves and beautiful ponds—the rich shrubbery, choice plants, exquisite sculptuary and nicely chiseled cenotaphs, shafts and monuments, which ornament the different lots, are objects of interest. There lies all that was mortal of Spurzheim, Bowditch, Channing, and a host of others distinguished for their talents and philanthropy. The grounds contain 126 acres, and are surrounded by a substantial cast-iron fence. The entrance-gate is a design from an Egyptian model, and well finished. The splendid Gothic chapel, elegantly embellished with stained glass, contains a fine marble statue of Judge Story, executed by his son, now in Europe. The tower is situated on the summit of the highest mound, and commands an extensive view of the country ; it is sixty feet high, round, and contains a gallery and battlements. The three are built of granite, and cost about sixty thousand dollars. The custom of making cemeteries cheerful and attractive, by surrounding them with objects of taste, is a beautiful idea. Why should we look upon death with terror ? The good Father, in his all-wise providence, kindly designed the spirit's release when the body, weary and worn, is unable to perform its functions. We should regard it as a beneficent arrangement, and learn to rejoice in the soul's freedom. I know it is sad to lay in the dust the form we have fondly cherished—to look upon our lonely homes, and feel that we shall greet our loved friends there no more. We mourn our loss—affection loves to linger around their graves, and plant flowers, the sweet emblems of life, though the truth of these words, "not dead, but risen," force conviction upon the mind.

We went to Chelsea Beach to-day, to enjoy a ride by the sea-side, and inhale the ocean breeze. The houses, recently thronged by a fashionable crowd, were deserted, but the place never looked more beautiful. The blue expanse of waters specked with white sails—rough, rocky Nahant, jutting into the sea—Lynn just across the water, the brown marshes and hilly inland country, formed some fine landscape views. The soft murmur of the waves, as they rolled up the smooth beach, contrasted finely with the rolling billows which a high tide and storm at sea were dashing furiously against the shore the last time I was there.

For months we missed the visits of the Una, and began to think she had been strangled by "temporary suspension," when you announced her union with your prairie-flower. Like a maiden at the marriage-altar, her individuality is merged in another. Had her mission been appreciated according to its merits, New England women would have given her a generous patronage. She would not have been bartered away like the beautiful Circassian girl, or forced into a foreign alliance to support existence. I am glad she has found her way to your pleasant sanctum—hope she will not be a burden, but give a noble impulse to her more prosperous companion. They are congenial spirits, attached to kindred principles, and devoted to a common cause. Why should they not labor in harmony ? Will not Mrs. Davis take a

department in your paper ? She endeared herself to all her Una patrons by her noble self-sacrifice and beautiful thoughts. We admired the style and spirit of her articles, and desire to see them continued. Will she not gratify her numerous friends, and aid The Lily you are so bravely conducting ? I wish women from every State in the Union would become voluntary contributors, to present facts which are recurring in their locality, with extracts from their laws, and their practical application to every-day life. It would increase The Lily's usefulness, give it a broader circulation and national character. American women need an able organ, devoted to their interest, in which they can give a fearless expression of opinion on all subjects connected with their welfare. Let the Southern woman tell us of Slavery, and its effect upon our sex and the morals of society ; the murderer's daughter give her views of the gallows ; the drunkard's child describe its home ; the aged widow her sufferings, subsisting on the scanty pittance she draws from the improvement of one-third of a meagre estate ; and heart-broken wives, robbed by brutal husbands of their wages and children, picture the beauties of legal protection. Let all who suffer wrong find utterance, and such an accumulation of facts could not fail to make its impression upon the age.

In a September number of the New York Ledger, I saw a story of "The Big Red Barn," by Alice Carey. I regret that a woman who can write such good prose and poetry should use her talents to caricature a noble reform like the Woman's Rights movement, and such was evidently her intention. We are treated to a rignarole of poultry-yard gossip, intended, doubtless, as a satire to hit off some imaginary characters which people her brain. Mrs. Cackle, a homely, discontented old hen, figures conspicuously among the dunghill gentry. She deserts her poor, puny little blue legged chicken, and seeks sympathy of a half-blind rooster, declaring that nobody understands her ; assumes the airs of a bashful young pullet, and makes herself very ridiculous. I will quote two or three of the concluding paragraphs :

"Mrs. Cackler went from bad to worse, fast as a hen can go. She lost all shame, and ceasing to affect a virtue when she had it not, openly defied the decencies of society, and, neglecting her feathers, wallowed in the dirt all day, with interludes of cackling, and clucking, and crowing like a cock. She finally became an advocate for Hen's Rights, and asseverated that the narrow province to which she had been restricted had crippled her powers, and that she had as good a right to crow, and to wear spurs if she chose, as the proudest cock of the barn-yard. She excited more pity than admiration, poor soul ! for her lustiest crowing showed her to be a feeble old hen, discontented with herself, and, consequently, with everything else.

"Mr. Owl was rude enough to boot at her ; Mr. Bull-calf, who was judiciously non-committal, said he had not the pleasure of hearing the crowing, and must not judge prematurely ; Mrs. Goose gabbled it as her opinion, that if she should try all her life to be a gander, she would not deceive herself or any one else, so she preferred to waddle and gabble after her own fashion.

"The last desperate effort of Mrs. Cackler to create a sensation, was to deliver a lecture in the public hen-roost, on the necessity of forming a Society, to be called 'The Hen-Crowing Society.'"

These ideas were not original. Several years ago, the question of the equality of the sexes was discussed in our Lyceum, and a well-meaning, clownish fellow advanced the same thoughts, with this addition : The hens had held a convention, and voted the cockerels should lay the eggs and hatch the chickens, and ever afterwards he was dubbed Cockerel Canning.

I could scarce credit my senses when I saw the name of Alice Carey attached to such a coarse, vulgar production. I can't understand how any woman of refinement and culture could, indulge in such low wit, or consent to cater for the depraved taste of rowdies.

Yours, with respect, LINA.

For The Lily.

The Oppressive Laws.

To the friends of Reform in Ohio,—those especially, who desire the repeal of the Laws which oppress and degrade women.

Those friendly to the cause, believing that hand-bills will be more generally read than tracts, which it was proposed to publish in the circular, have therefore made arrangements to issue 20,000, containing the Laws which relate to widows dower, the expense attending the settlement of estates by law, the guardianship of children, &c. They will be ready for distribution the first of November; the postage on them, if sent by mail to each township, will amount to \$2 60.

We have no funds on hand to meet the expense, and believing that there are true friends to the cause throughout the State, we solicit the name of some friend in each County who will receive, circulate, or cause them to be faithfully circulated in each township of their respective counties.

Now friends will you order them and take it upon you to know that they are firmly posted on the streets where they will be protected from the rain, at the Hotels, at the Stores, at the railroad stations, one copy, at least, sent to each school district, in the markets, and in every place where the people congregate, that they may be read by all.

A correct knowledge of the laws, by the people, will prompt them to demand the repeal of all laws which oppress and degrade woman. Although we appreciate the aid of such Lawyers as feel interested in our cause, yet we shall doubtless meet the opposition of some of the *petty Lawyers*, and State officials, who live by litigation, often the result of the laws which compel a division of the estate when the husband dies, and the fees which they receive, for holding, and dealing out the widows inebriance, and the orphans estate.—Who, with a few selfish, hard hearted men, have no sympathy for the oppressed widow and orphan, and like the Slaveholder, who sells his own children to the Slave trader, are content to see their married daughters placed by the laws, nearly upon a level with the Slave women of the South; and often, when the husband dies, reduced to poverty by the laws of the State. We have much to encourage and prompt us to labor in the cause.

The petition asking the repeal of all laws regarding property rights, and the guardianship of children, which make a distinction on account of sex, is now in the hands of a committee who will report a bill at the next session, designed to meet the wants of the petitioners. We know not the position of the committee to whom was referred the petition asking the Legislature to take measures to have the words white and male erased from the State Constitution. But we do know that the colored men are making a great effort to obtain the elective franchise, which, with the petition circulated by us, will, we hope, cause measures to be taken to ensure to all the Citizens of Ohio their God given rights.

Then let us be active, circulate the petitions and hand bills faithfully, looking to the Lord for a blessing upon our labors. Friends willing to circulate the petitions and hand bills mentioned above are earnestly requested to transmit their names and address to

Mrs. ADALINE T. SWIFT,
Oberlin, Lorain Co., O.

For The Lily.

A Biographical Sketch.

My Cousin Patty was destitute of those personal attractions which command admiration, or the qualities of mind which win esteem. Fortune, too, had "frown'd upon her birth," and she would have been, as the phrase goes, "thrown upon her own resources" had she possessed any, but in default of these, she was "thrown" upon her relatives for support. Cousin Patty was not as bright as the North Star, and yet, a character not brilliant enough to "adorn a tale," may serve to "point a moral."

"Time," says an honest Tar, "improves nothing but rum." It certainly did not add to Patty's charms. And when she had reached a mature age, and it was announced, one fine day, that cousin

Patty was married to a wealthy widower of good character and position, all the world (of Patty's acquaintance) were astonished.

This desirable event was the result of the successful diplomacy of a female relative, and was in a small way, equal to any achievement of Talleyrand, Weternich, or Richelieu. And now it was edifying to hear cousin Patty expatiate on the ease, certainty, and even happiness of "earning a living." It was her firm conviction, that it was quite unnecessary for the working woman to be poor. Nay, they were inexcusable if they did not lay up a small fortune.

Cousin Patty has long ago passed away; and a marble monument attests the fact of her having lived and died. But the Patties are by no means extinct. They are a numerous race. I have heard of a circle of Patties who were clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day, discussing the short comings of their less fortunate sisters; wondering why they need to be so poor, so untidy, or so unfacultied. They too, believe it to be quite an easy matter to be very comfortable, if people but managed right.

I have seen Patties at the wash-tub, with brawny arms, broad shoulders, and iron constitutions, who loudly declare that nobody need be so very poor, provided they would only go to work, as they did. "But Mrs. or Miss such a one is feeble and delicate; doubtless, her parents were to blame for rearing her thus injudiciously, but it is too late, she cannot remedy this fault of her early education." But these Patties shake their heads incredulously, and reply, "let them take in washing."

There are Patties, too, of the masculine gender, and their name is Legion. They look down with superb disdain on all their own sex who are not "sharp" and schemy, and money-getting. A man may be guilty of every vice; yet, if he possesses a talent for business, and the accumulating faculty, it atones for all; "he is a smart man." It is, in their estimation, the highest praise; but to be "shiftless" is the unpardonable sin. As to poor women, these male Patties regard them as below contempt.

But, Oh man, or woman, who thus scorn and condemn your fellow worms. If all had equal business capacities, how could you accumulate your wealth? And who is it who hath made us to differ? Who has bestowed a diversity of gifts, and withheld from one the talents he hath given to another? Can you take to the world of spirits your wealth and its appendages? May not the creatures you so despise for "shiftlessness" and incapacity in this world, be your superiors in the next?

In conclusion, I beg leave, with all due deference to the "whole body of Divinity" in conclave assembled, to add a new clause to the Litany, which shall read thus, "From all harsh and censorious judgment, from all contempt of our fellow creatures, on account of their inferior mental capacity, Good Lord, deliver us!"

LEONIE.

For The Lily.

Letter from Maine.

Mrs. BIRDSEAL: Do you never become disheartened at the prospects of our cause? Methinks you would at times, if you lived down here in eastern Maine. Our numbers are indeed small, and the ignorance that prevails in relation to the true nature of our aims is really discouraging, and it is almost impossible, or at least it has been for me, to procure reading that will give the true ideas in relation to the matter.

Excepting the "Lily," for a short period of time, (the existence of which I should never have heard, save through the downfall of the "Una," and this too when I had applied by letter as to whether a paper, devoted to the cause of woman, was published in the United States,) four numbers of the "Una," and Dr. Hunt's admirable work, which, by the way, is doing much good here, I have seen nothing at all containing what I deemed a true statement of facts, or anything from which I could obtain a basis for an argument.

I endeavored once to obtain the reports of our conventions, but succeeded in procuring only one, the last; and that, I was told, did not contain all it should; owing to some mismanagement. Can you

tell me at what source to apply for information in regard to this matter? Viz: where are our tracts, reports, books, on the subject. If any there be, can they be found? Perhaps if you cannot, this may meet the eye of some one who can; if so, my true name and address may be found below. Though we live "away down east," and are deprived, by circumstances, the privilege of attending conventions, lectures, &c., on the subject, still we are connected with the "rest of mankind" by stages, mails, and telegraphs; and it seems to me there ought to be some way for us to procure information, through a more correct medium than the common class of newspapers usually are, and I presume there is, if I can only find it; which endeavor I shall not give up.

The progress of our truths seem slow, when I look around and see how few among our sex, within my large circle of acquaintances, are awakened to a sense of their own moral accountabilities, and their intellectual capacity; and also, with what tenacity they cling to their present condition. But when a view of the nature of our aim presents itself, when I see the success that has attended the cause in other places, I cannot but think that there is much to encourage the hope that even our community, "away down east" as we are, will be aroused to a sense of the justice and right of our cause, and lend a helping hand for its promulgation.

Now I cannot even procure subscribers for a paper like the "Lily," the field is hopeless even for that. But I am not yet disheartened; some time, I trust, I shall meet with the noble few who have dared to stand up and defend the rights in defiance of false ideas, enslaving custom, and partial laws; their example will continue to cheer us "lesser lights;" though our talents and capacity forbid us sharing, except in a more quiet and less responsible field, their example.

C. L. HILL.

Ellsworth, Maine.

From the Warren Tribune.

She is Nothing but a Seamstress.

"Or she labors for a living."

The above remarks we have frequently heard, and must confess that it has had a tendency to excite in our mind a feeling of contempt for the person who uttered them. For we believe that honest labor, of every description should be encouraged, we think it was designed by our Creator for the good of mankind; for it is not only calculated to promote health of body, but of mind.—Let us then ever look upon those who labor, as commendable and praiseworthy. It is truly a mark of virtue to see an industrious female, plying her needle as a means of support, and independence—though we often pity them for having to thus toil so hard, and receive so small a remuneration. There is nothing inconsistent with intelligence or refinement in domestic or mechanical labor. And you seldom see one who has been taught the habit of industry and self-reliance, who fails to make a virtuous, prudent wife, and a kind affectionate mother. And we would here say to young ladies who are going to select companions for life, it would be far better to place your affections on intelligent, industrious mechanics, with good principles than any of those fashionably dressed young men, who spend most of their time in idleness, while at the same time they depend upon their fathers wealth for support.

We should teach our children that wealth is but as it were, a "bubble, blown into existence to-day to burst perhaps to-morrow." And that the only true distinctions in society are those of *virtue* and *vice*; and the only true *enduring riches* are, intellect duly cultivated, affection schooled, and a heart that knows no guile.

L. T. H.

LITTLE BLOSSOMS FOR HEAVEN.—Others besides the aged are leaving the cares of earth for the rest and blessedness of Heaven; those who scarcely looked beyond the rose-tinted boundary of infancy, whose eyes have never been wet by tears of sorrow and regret, whose hearts have never swelled with disappointment. Little blossoms, who linger lovingly for a few brief years on the threshold of Time, and of whom we think, even while worshipping their beauty and innocence, are "passing away!"

THE LILY.

RICHMOND, IND.: DECEMBER 1, 1856.

Temperance.

What is Temperance? In its more palpable form, it is that which exalts the degraded, stops the mouth of blasphemy and sets the slave free. It confers domestic peace, and secures the soul of man from the blast and the storm of inebriety; and as such it delights my soul, its good deeds are registered in heaven, and the sympathising angels know how much it has benefitted man. But do not imagine that we are disciples of Temperance in this sense only. We recognise it as a principle which pervades the Universe,—it is conversant with depths, and connected with the heights, and is interwoven with all the deep mysteries of the Natural world; and hence we are never away from it. If we try to gauge the depths of the soul's consciousness, we find it there; and if, with the poet, we soar beyond ten thousand effulgent worlds, there, amid the glittering sublimities of creation we find it surrounded with light and equipped with the habiliments of glory. And taking still a higher flight, we hear it in the songs of angels and in the flowing of the river, the stream whereof makes glad the city of our God. And not less do we hear it in the eloquent stillness of Nature, when the laborer has returned to his rest, and the fair moon comes forth to promenade the starry vault of heaven. In the bright stillness of ancient night, the stars have a voice which the soul alone can comprehend. It is then when the spirit can drink deeply of the pure inspiration of Temperance; and as the stars fade away and are lost in the light of the sun, they have a language which I cannot tell, but which I deeply feel.

And now the sun has arisen, and man goeth forth to his labor, and I find myself surrounded by living, sensitive, loving and beautiful advocates. The insect dances to its honor, the reptile owns its power, the beast of burthen in its defence puts forth its strength, and the lark warbles forth its song of praise; it flies through the universe on the wings of mind—magnetism is not so attractive, light less diffusive, and electricity like a creeping snail:—the miner meets it in the bowels of the earth, the astronomer sees it in distant nebulae, the historian tells of its mighty accomplishments, and the poets sound its praise. All creation is vocal with its melodies, and men alone turn a deaf ear to these enchanting sounds. From man alone the discordant yell of drunkenness ascends. No other animal is stimulated by an unnatural poison, no other animal destroys its food to make a drink which shall kill it. Drinker! go to the ants, and they shall teach thee, and to the fowls of the air, and they shall instruct thee. Yon only see universal sobriety where there is universal abstinence.

Chapter from "Dew Drops" an English work.

SIGN YOUR NAMES.—A subscriber in Lindenwood, Ogle Co., Ills., sent us four new subscribers and two dollars, at the same time requesting us to change the address of her paper to Ogle Station, Ills., but did not give us the name. We cannot of course do this until we hear from her again.

HAVE YOU READ, "DRED," a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp, by Harriet Beecher Stowe?

Price: We will send it, postage paid, to any one who will send us the names of thirty subscribers to The Lily and corresponding remittance at the single copy rate. Or, **CAST** by Sidney Story Jr. We will send post paid to any one sending us sixteen subscribers.

NOTICE.

We often hear young women express a desire to have nice books, a snug little library, or some substantial works for reference or study. With those who are dependent on their own exertions for a livelihood, books are a luxury, not only because there is no caste in book society, because the noble truths, rich thoughts and golden promises are just as free and applicable, soothing and beautiful, to them as to any one, be their lot what it may, but because they lift the mind above the petty cares and vexations and labors incident to their lives and enables them to hold converse with the noblest, the richest, the most refined spirits that have ever graced the world. Remember that goodness, grace, intelligence, refinement are mind elevators and that cultivated ability has power to sway the millions. All history proves that success and enjoyment belong as a birthright to those who will to do, to be, in this world of action.

We have too little faith in ourselves, too little in our fellow beings. We need more observation, more comparison, more aids to our capabilities. We must seek these with more of earnestness and will, and then we shall be repaid with sweeter success. Ignorance and weakness make us objects of charitable pity, revolting to our innate nature. We have had our "dark ages," we should now come forth brighter and better and prepare to influence widely and well, the interests by which we are surrounded. We cannot sit down now with folded hands and be sung to sleep with the old syren songs about "Angels" and "vines." We are not *angels* but *solid mortals*; we are not *vines* but individual beings that must lean upon our own energies, and rely upon our own resources. In childhood the girls need just as much tutoring, just as firm a foundation for a future solid education, as do the boys. The young woman needs just as much available means to enable her to pursue a thorough educational course as the young man. She needs aid to learn the sublime art of mental government, and she needs *practice*, to send her spirit's power into the moral world to a far greater extent than heretofore. She needs, and the whole world needs the representation of her nature, in the political powers. She must be educated, not only in theory but practice, and reign and exercise greater dominion over the ideas and works of mankind. She has seen that those tire of entertaining her as such, who call her an angel; she has suffered and her children have suffered, yes and *man* has suffered immeasurably, because he would, believing he could legislate for her true interest, represent her spirit, and emblemize her character. He is slow to learn the true spirit of liberty, slow to learn he has only *human* power, and still slower to practice the idea of individual rights. But a wholesome agitation is settling in every mind its own proper sphere of duties and its inborn rights. The passions appealed to, for the sanctification of the idea

of woman's weakness and submission are fast dying out never more to be revived; and in their place a *reciprocal* aid, cooperation, kindness and respect, are springing, to make earth's paths glad and bright and beautiful as Paradise.

Because we wish, therefore, to aid all who have any wish to possess good books, and because we wish to still further extend the circulation of The Lily, we offer book premiums. We can readily procure at any reasonable rate any standard work. We will send post paid, any work, that we can procure for twenty per cent. of the money collected, and forwarded to us for subscription at the single copy rate. For instance, any one sending us ten subscribers will be entitled to a one dollar book or books; or the person sending can retain the one dollar and purchase the book herself.

We would be glad to scatter many books in this way. How many will claim our offer?

Lyceums and Lectures.

The long winter evenings are coming with their social cheeriness; young woman are you aware of the profit that the formation of Lyceums and active participation in their business would be to you? Have you a plan for the improvement of your minds? any prospects of opportunities that will add to your social benefit, your mental culture? The Lyceum affords excellent opportunities for improvement. One at least should be organized in every town and village. Besides the varied but regular exercises of the individual members; the services of a good and popular lecturer can be secured once at least in the season, and many times, with profit where the society has means and enterprise.

We notice in a late number of Life Illustrated, a list of fifty-five commended lecturers, most of them well and favorably known, ready to make arrangements with committees for the present season. In this list, there were names of but three ladies. We wish more would report themselves. Along with the names of Beecher, Coggeshall, Elder, Emerson, Quincy, Parker, Pierpont, Higginson, &c., were those of—

Lucy Stone, - - - - - New York city,
Mrs. E. W. Farnham, - - - New York city;
Elizabeth Oakes Smith, - - - New York city.

WE clip the extracts from the minutes of the Winchester meeting from the Journal, but not in time for this paper. They will appear in our next number. We do hope the letters from Mrs. Gage and Mrs. Severance will be forwarded to us for publication. Don't let them be lost.

New-Year's Address.

We will give any dollar book named, for the best New Year's Address, furnished us by the middle of December. Our contributors, both prose and poetical writers, will please notice this. We prefer those of moderate length: not occupying at the most, more than three of our columns. Cover our table with your addresses. 'The more the merrier!'

MEN AND WOMEN OF OHIO,

Read! Read!! Read!!! Read the Laws which Oppress the Widow and Rob the Fatherless.

We intreat you, in the name of suffering humanity, to give your attention to the laws which oppress and degrade the women of Ohio. Make the condition of the heart-broken, disconsolate widow your own; husbands, apply the laws to yourselves, and then say, as in the presence of your God, are they just and equal? Are they humane.

After the decease of the husband, the Court of Probate grants letters testamentary or letters of administration, if there be a will, to the executor, if one be named, and he is legally competent to accept the trust, and give bonds to discharge the same, if not, to some other person. Three appraisers are appointed also, a short time after the bereavement of the poor widow, they repair to the dwelling of the dec'd husband; the adm'r. takes possession of all the moneys, goods, chattles, rights and credits of the deceased, proceeds of the real estate, &c., and delivers them into the hands of three men for enumeration and appraisal. The following list of articles is not appraised, nor considered assets.

1st. All spinning wheels, weaving looms, and stoves put up and kept for use by the family.

2nd. The family Bible, family pictures, and school books used by the family, and books not exceeding fifty dollars in value, which were kept and used as a part of the family library before the decease of such person.

3d. One cow, all sheep to the number of 12, and the wool shorn from them, and the yarn and cloth manufactured by the family, and all the flax in possession of the family, and yarn or cloth manufactured therefrom.

4th. All wearing apparel, beds, beadsteads, and bedding, necessary cooking utensils, the clothing of the family, the clothes and ornaments of the widow, the wearing apparel of the deceased.

5th. One table, six chairs, six knives and forks, six plates, six teacups and saucers, one sugar dish, one milk pot, one tea-pot, and twelve spoons.—*State's Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio, page 371, Chap. 44, Sec. 73.*

The said articles, except the wearing apparel of the husband, shall remain in the possession of the widow, if there be one, during the time she shall live with and provide for such minor child or children. When she shall cease to do, she shall be allowed to retain as her own, her wearing apparel, her ornaments, and one bed, beadstead and the bedding for the same; and the other articles so exempted and not consumed, shall then belong to such minor child or children. If there be no minor child or children, then the said articles shall belong to the widow.—*Ibid., Page 374, Chap. 44, Sec. 44.*

The widow is permitted to remain in the mansion house of her husband free of charge, for one year after his death, if her dower be not sooner assigned her.—*Ibid., Page 329, Chap. 34, Sec. 1.*

The widow is allowed to take personal property at the valuation made by the appraisers, she securing payment to the executor, or administrator thereof, as other purchasers.—*Ibid., Page 374, Chap. 44, Part 3, Sec. 71.*

The widow is entitled to all the personal estate subject to distribution, on the settlement of the estate, if there be no child; if there be a child, she receives one half of any sum not exceeding four hundred dollars, and one third of the residue.—*Ibid., Page 389, Chapter 44, Part 6, Section 180.*

The personal property is, however, generally expended to pay the debts and expenses of administration. Were the widow allowed to pay the debts without the interference of State officials, as the husband does when the wife dies, a large sum might be saved for the widow and orphans as the following statement will show.

COMMISSION ALLOWED ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTORS.—For the first thousand dollars, at the rate of six per centum; or sixty dollars on the first thousand. For all above that sum, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, at the rate of four per centum; or forty dollars on a thousand. For all above five thousand dollars at the rate of two per centum; or twenty dollars on a thousand.—

And in all cases such further allowances shall be made as the court shall consider just and reasonable, for their actual and necessary expenses, and for any extraordinary services, not required of an executor or administrator in the common course of his duty.—*Ibid., Page 388 Chapter 44, Section 175.*

TO WHOM LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ARE GRANTED.—First the widow or next of kin or both as the court may think fit, if they do not voluntarily either take or renounce the administration, they shall if resident within the county, be cited by the court, or notified by a party in interest, for that purpose.—*Ibid., Page 366, Chapter 44, Section 12.*

SEC. III. Every executor or administrator, before entering upon the execution of his trust shall give bond, unless the testator has otherwise directed by his will, with two or more sufficient sureties, in such sum as the court shall order payable to the State of Ohio.—*Ibid., Page 365, Chapter 44, Sec. 3.*

The widowed mother is not permitted to perform the duties of both administrator and guardian unless she is appointed by the last will and testament of the deceased husband and father.—But in the language of the law, "marriage shall operate as an extinguishment of the widows authority as executrix, and the other executor or administrator, or should there be no other the court must appoint one who may proceed and discharge the trust as if she were dead.—*Ibid., Page 369, Chap. 44, Part 1, Sec. 28.*

Marriage also extinguishes the authority of the widowed mother as guardian of her children.—But every father may by his last will in writing appoint a guardian or guardians, for any of his children whether born or not at the time of making the will or afterwards, to continue during the minority of the child.—*Ibid., Page 1034, Chap. 122, Wills, Sec. 72.*

Yes, the vile man who neither fears God nor regards the true interests of his children, is empowered by law to deprive the Christian mother of the control and training of the children whom God and the law of nature has given her.

Should a widow evade the law by concealing, or conveying away any of the moneys, goods, or chattles, the executor, administrator, heirs, or other persons interested, can complain to the Court of Probate, and the court is compelled by law to cite her to appear before it, and examine her on oath touching the matter of said complaint.—Should she refuse or neglect to appear and submit to an examination, or refuse to an examination, or refuse to answer the questions propounded, the Court can commit her to the City Jail, there to remain in close custody until she shall submit to the order and direction of the court. And all such examinations, including the questions, answers, &c., are reduced to writing, signed by the party examined, and filed by the court. If, upon examination, the Probate Court is of the opinion that the widow has concealed, embezzled, or conveyed away, any money, goods, or chattles, they forthwith render judgment against her for the amount of the value of the property concealed, together with ten per centum penalty, and all the costs of the proceedings. Yes, the widow who may retain or keep back any article, even if it be a present from her husband, or the avails of her labor during the life of her husband, is exposed to the penalty of the law.—*Ibid., Page 404 Section 1, 2, 3, and 5.*

THE WIDOW'S DOWER IN THE REAL ESTATE.—The widow is allowed to have the use of one third of the real estate left by the husband notwithstanding the estate may be insolvent; but if there be no debts against the estate, she holds the use of no more. Should there be no children, and the estate come not by inheritance to the husband the widow is permitted to hold the use of all the real estate during her life. That is a great favor truly, to hold the use of real estate that she has toiled a long life to assist her husband to secure. A lady in this State inherited \$20,000: her husband invested the money in city lots, taking the deeds in his own name. He died soon after; his brothers have received two thirds of the estate, the widow holds the use of one third. What better would be her condition were she permitted,

under the new law to hold the use of all the real estate during her life. The lots are unimproved, no rents or profits accruing therefrom. Her privilege, therefore, would be to submit to taxation without representation, support herself with the needle, as she is now compelled to do, and have her husband's heirs assail her with harsh epithets, because she lives her appointed time, and wait with eager hopes to have her die, that they may divide that which rightfully belongs to her and her heirs, and which she should be permitted to dispose of in her own way, as the husband does when the wife dies. The constitution of the State virtually questions women's ability to understand political ethics, to participate in the administration of government, and more than all, denies her ability to judge for herself as to the propriety of participating, by her presence at the polls, in the election of rulers. Men and women of Ohio, will you not rouse to action—make a special effort by circulating and signing petitions demanding the repeal of the laws which rob the widow and degrade woman?

The laws which compel the widow to give bond with two or more sufficient securities, for the faithful performance of her duty as guardian or administrator, and which compel her, if administrator, to deliver every article belonging to the estate into the hands of the men, for valuation and appraisal, and to accept, at their hands, the few articles the law allows, also the sum set off for her year's support; yes even to retain her clothing by statute law—degrade her, inasmuch as they impeach her ability to manage property, her honesty and her maternal affection. The statute contains a long list of fees paid to State officials, for handling, holding and dealing out the widow's incumbrance and the orphan's estate. When the estate is small it is often consumed by them—the widow's house devoured, the family separated, and she with her orphan children reduced to extreme poverty. In some instances widows have been driven to desperation by the cruelty of the law, become insane, and committed suicide. And will not God avenge the wrongs of the poor widow? Yea, verily; for sayeth holy writ, "Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and write grievousness which they have prescribed, to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be the prey, and that they may rob the fatherless"—[Isa. 10: 1, 2.]

We solicit the name of some friend in each County in the State who will receive petitions and handbills and see that each township in their respective counties is supplied. We propose also to the friends to post some of the handbills in conspicuous places in the hotels, in the stores, by the wayside, at the Railroad Stations, and in all the places where the people congregate, that they may be read by all the people.

Friends will be supplied with petitions and handbills on application to

ADELINE T. SWIFT,
Oberlin, Lorain Co. Ohio.

For The Lily.

DEAR MRS. BIRDSALL:—Is it indeed true that you have lost a subscriber, a Buchanan subscriber; just because you ventured a word of encouragement to those liberty-loving ladies of Illinois, who wished to aid Kansas; but didn't want to be considered woman's rights women? For my part I never thought you very criminal in the way of endorsing their sentiments, not much more so than the editor of the Sybil. I hope she has lost no subscribers on account of her sympathies in that direction. I was delighted with her editorial on the subject. Like her I cannot call any constitution an embodiment of free principles, which would give to the "free white males," or "the free state men" of Kansas the right to enact a code of laws which all the rest of the citizens are compelled to submit to and obey, whether they subserve their interest or not. And I respectfully decline the honor (!) of being received into membership into any society that denies the free and equal rights of any portion of humanity.

There are any amount of reformers among us, who like your ex-subscriber are radical libertarians inside of their own creeds, theories, or platforms; but as intolerant as Nero to anything outside of

their peculiar range of thoughts. Such are ever ready to bid God speed to everything, right or wrong, that panders to their self, or party interest. We had rather a striking illustration of this selfish tolerance last evening, at a Fremont meeting.—The speaker expressed himself really willing that women for once should have their rights; as he was quite sure they would, to a man, go for Fremont, at the coming election.

No doubt the whole party wish for women's votes just at this crisis; not, however, upon the principle that it is their right to vote, just as much as it is men's; but, because the present issue, being a moral question, they are aware that woman's moral superiority would turn the scales, and thereby subserve their party interest.

The temperance party, during their protracted struggle for the prohibitory liquor law, in Maine, often expressed the wish, that women could throw their superior moral power into the ballot-box.

Our politicians had no work for women, or need for their aid in their filibustering speeches, and Congressional knock-downs, or blackguard stumping about tariffs, banks, internal improvement, &c., But, now, when moral power is needed, men in their weakness feel the need of woman's more powerful morality.

However much we may boast of humanity's progress in righteousness, there never has been one single right yielded to the masses, only as rulers become convinced that their own interests demanded it. For self interest is the very vitality of all domination. Self-interest is not abstractly, but only relatively wrong; for whenever rulers shall perceive that what is for the best interest of the ruled is equally so for rulers, all domination will cease.

The non-extension, and final abolition of negro slavery, is just as much for the real interest of the slave-holder, as it is for the Northern free laborer. The only difference between them is, the former have not yet conceived the idea, while the latter are laboring to give it birth.

When man shall perceive that moral, instead of physical power, is the God-ordained monarch of humanity, the true preserver of his peace and safety, he will gladly acknowledge woman fully his equal. This is the door through which she is to enter political life. God forbid she should ever enter otherwise.

It is woman's womanhood, her instinctive femininity, her highest morality that society now needs to counteract the excess of masculinity that is everywhere to be found in our unjust and unequal laws.

Yours for Progress,
JANE FROHOCK.

A Good Deed in Season.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

"Get away with you, you dirty old beggar-boy. I'd like to know what right you have to look over the fence at our flowers?" The speaker was a little boy, not more than eleven years old, and tho' people sometimes called it handsome, his face looked very hard and disagreeable just then.

He stood in a beautiful garden, just in the suburbs of the city; and it was June time, and the tulips were just opening themselves to the sunshine. Oh! it was a great joy to look at them as they bowed gracefully to the light wind their necks of crimson, of yellow, and carnation. The beds flanked either side of the path, that curved around a small harbor, where the young grape clusters that lay hidden among the large leaves wrote a beautiful prophecy for the autumn.

A white paling ran in front of the garden, and over this the little beggar-boy so rudely addressed, was leaning. He was very lean, very dirty, very ragged. I am afraid, little children, you would have turned away in disgust from so repulsive a spectacle, and yet God and the angels loved him.

He was looking with all his soul in his eyes at the beautiful blossoms, as they swayed two and fro in the summer wind, and his heart softened while he leaned his arm on the fence railing, and forgot everything in the long absorbing gaze.—Ah! it was seldom the beggar-boy saw anything good or beautiful, and it was sad his dream should have such a rude awakening.

The blood rushed up to his face, and a glance

full of evil and defiance flashed into his eyes. But before the boy could retort, a little girl sprang out from the arbor, and looked eagerly from one child to the other. She was very fair, with soft, hazel eyes, over which drooped long, shining lashes. Rich curls hung over her bare, white shoulders, and her lips were the color of crimson tulip blossoms.

"How could you speak so cross to the boy, Hinton?" she asked with a tone of sad reproach quivering through the sweetness of her voice.—"I am sure it doesn't do us any harm to have him look at the flowers as long as he wants to."

"Well, Helen," urged the brother, slightly mollified, and slightly ashamed, "I don't like to have beggars gaping over the fence. It looks so low."

"Now, that's all a notion of yours, Hinton. I'm sure, if the flowers can do any body any good, we ought to very glad. "Little boy"—and the child turned to the beggar-boy, and addressed him as courteously as though he had been a prince—"I'll pick you some of the tulips if you'll wait a moment."

"Helen, I do believe you're the funniest girl that ever lived!" ejaculated the child's brother, as he turned away, and with a low whistle sauntered down the path, feeling very uncomfortable—for her conduct was a stronger reproof to him than any words could have been.

Helen plucked one of each specimen of the tulips, and there were a great variety of these, and gave them to the child. His face brightened as he received them and thanked her.

Oh! the little girl had dropped a "pearl of great price" into the black, turbid billows of the boy's life, and the after-years should bring it up, beautiful and bright again.

Twelve years had passed. The little blue-eyed girl had grown into a tall graceful woman. One bright June afternoon she walked with her husband through the garden, for she was on a visit to her parents. The place was little changed, and the tulips had opened their lips of crimson and gold to the sunshine, just as they had done twelve years before. Suddenly they observed a young man in a workman's blue overalls, leaning over the fence, his eyes wandered eagerly from the beautiful flowers to herself. He had a frank, pleasant countenance, and there was something in his manner that interested the gentleman and lady.

"Look here, Edward," said she, "I will pluck him some of the flowers. It always does me good to see people admiring them," and releasing her husband's arm, she approached the paling, saying—and the smile round her lips was very like the old, child one—"Are you fond of flowers, sir? it will give me great pleasure to gather you some."

The young workman looked a moment very earnestly into the fair, sweet face. "Twelve years ago, this very month," he said, in a voice deep, and yet tremulous with feeling, "I stood here, leaning on this railing, a dirty, ragged, little beggar-boy, and you asked me this very question. Twelve years ago you placed the bright flowers in my hands, and they made a new boy—aye, and they have made a man of me, too. Your face has been a light to me, all along the dark hours of my life, and this day that little beggar-boy can stand on the old place, and say to you, though he's an humble and hardworking man, yet, thank God, he's an honest one."

Tear-drops trembled like morning dews on the shining lashes of the lady, as she turned to her husband, who had joined her and listened in absorbed astonishment to the workman's words—"God," said she, "put it into my child-heart to do that little deed of kindness, and see now how great is the reward that He has given me."

And the setting sun poured a flood of rich purple light over the group that stood there—over the workman in his blue overalls, over the lady with her golden hair, and over the proud looking gentleman at her side. Altogether it was a picture for a painter, but the angels who looked down on it from heaven saw something more than a picture there.—*Sentinel*.

STRAY SHOT.—It is with ideas as with pieces of money, those of the least value generally circulate the most.

For The Lily.

Woman's Recompense.

"If woman assumes duties, she must also assume responsibilities. Your cause will never become popular until women are self-dependent. And this they will never be, until the dignity of labor shall be as fully acknowledged among women as among men."

Very true. This is the exact point which we wish to urge upon our sisters. To be independent is to be self-dependent, and the dependence of the many is the greatest barrier to our progress; for though their hearts are with us, they can only aid us by a mute sympathy.

No person can be truly happy without being independent. The principle of compensation is woven into our very natures. For all that we give we expect to receive somewhat—materially or spiritually—so does what we receive exact its tribute from the freedom of our thoughts and actions, if we do not find other coin wherewith to discharge the debt. No generous heart will ever be content with being a mere recipient. No noble spirit will walk through earth without making some mark for future ages. Each owes an equivalent to the earth for all that he takes from it; the great ones repay it tenfold. "If thou canst be the means of advantage to another," says the Persian proverb, "it is better than that thou shouldst receive advantage by means of another. Be like the falcon, that thou mayst take thy prey and give a mouthful; be not a base, uninvited guest, like the unfledged raven."

A moiety of the women of our land do produce as well as consume; they are forced into the battle of life. But this ceases to be a merit when it becomes a necessity. The laurels are due to those who, having both a life of ease and a life of usefulness within their grasp, choose the latter. Would that all might choose this better part! But unfortunately, it is the exception rather than the rule. The majority of our women are either queens or slaves; the reasons are obvious.

First, the love of ease. Responsibilities brings cares, as they well know, and, educated in an enervating atmosphere, few have stamina or moral courage enough to assume them. They are transferred from the care of a father to that of a husband; they satisfy their conscience by giving a portion of their time to domestic duties, and devote the rest to fashionable follies. The duties of a wife and mother are most important; we would not counsel the slightest neglect of them; but we do protest against the luxurious indolence and thoughtless frivolity which are eating out the hearts of the fashionable women of our time.—Those who do not take upon themselves these home duties, and their name is legion, vanish into their sisters' nurseries, or dream away their lives in listless or querulous inaction, becoming mere cyphers just when they are best calculated to be of use to society and themselves. But then this wholesale disposal of the *protected class* saves them an immense trouble; which is one great reason of their choice.

Yet there are no very flattering incentives to lure them into the business of life. Men may build up princely fortunes from small foundations, but there are few instances on record in which women have done so. How could it be expected of them, with their limited facilities, scanty remuneration, and the opposition which is so often offered to their efforts. They can scarcely hope to materially increase their worldly store, so they conclude that the attempt would scarcely be worth the powder, and sit down, feeling that their action or inaction will make but little difference in their personal interests.

Neither is there any bright star of fame or consideration shining for them at the end of their goal. Labor is not considered honorable to women.—She may engage in business in a sort of amateur way, but she must not have an eye to the profits. While idleness is disgraceful to the sons of a family, lucrative employment is held to be equally disgraceful to the daughters. I speak here of the higher classes who have full liberty to choose between usefulness and ease; this feeling is almost universal among them, and it certainly retards the progress of many. Women in some sort lose caste by engaging in any money-getting business.

Literary women are petted and sneered at; professional and merchant women are dubiously received; teachers are barely tolerated, and all other trades and occupations are scouted at even by those who are but a step higher on the ladder.

We need a radical change in this respect. Let each woman of our land resolve that she will practically assert the dignity of labor in behalf of her sex, by her own example! Let each young girl choose some occupation, and work earnestly therein. If she throws her heart in her work, she need not fear the indigestions, vapors, and nervousness with which so many of our fine ladies are tormented; they will flee away like mists before the morning sun; and whatever the occupation may be, let her remember that it is her duty to ennoble it. Let every one who is striving for the elevation of woman, remember that she stands doubly pledged to a true life; a life of spotless purity, both for her own sake and for that of the cause she advocates. The eyes of the world are fixed on the pioneers of this movement. Let them keep themselves pure and unspotted from the world; this will be the best guerdon of the truth and stainlessness of their cause. "Knowledge without practice, is like wax without honey; it has not the least flavor; and talking without doing, is like a tree without leaves or fruit, it is fit for nothing but to burn."

And let us demand increased respect, as well as increased pay, for the workers in our hive. Let us assert practically as well as theoretically, that work is honorable, and idleness dishonorable to women, and, furthermore, that her social standing is determined by her merits instead of her occupation. We shall yet enter into the promised land; the time of gaining it rests very much with ourselves. Thorns are still in the way, but not so sharp as those we have already trodden; rocks are yet to be cast down, but none higher than those we have already overthrown. Woman must do her own work, and she will yet do it, and nobly, too, when thought and experience, and time has sufficiently matured her. "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear." May the harvest come quickly!

New York,

MARY WARRINGTON.

For The Lily.

Mrs. Bronson's Letter.

ESTEEMED FRIENDS:—Your letter, requesting me to attend the Convention at Norwalk, as Speaker, was duly received. I regret to say that unavoidable circumstances will prevent my availing myself of the pleasure and advantage of doing so. I fully accord with you in all measures calculated to awaken thought, and lead to investigation of the great reform which you have espoused; for I am well convinced that final success will crown the effort now being made for the redemption of woman from cruel laws and oppressive customs. I embarked in this cause long since, and have given the subject much careful thought and investigation, and have never seen cause to waver one moment, or neglect one practicable means of throwing my influence into the scale; yet, insurmountable obstacles prevent that active effort which my sympathies desire.

I glory, then, the more when I see others in the field, and many ardent wishes go forth for their success. I hope your Convention may be numerously attended, and so conducted that you may win friends to the noblest and best reform that ever blessed the world.

I hope your good judgment will accord in expelling all extraneous questions and subjects calculated to arouse enmity, and divide the generous and candid. Forasmuch as this move is for woman exclusively (and the other questions may be equally important, and have equal claims), yet men and women of all parties, creeds and professions, should be won to this by wise and judicious meas-

ures. If churches oppose us, we need their assistance. If the clergy are our enemies, we need their influence. If other reforms are equally important, we have an imperative demand upon the whole time of this Convention, to be devoted to the one question of woman's emancipation. This may be effected without infringing upon the rights of individuals and parties, by a judicious and true exercise of Parliamentary rules.

I may be wrong in my conclusions, but have imbibed the opinions from observation and limited experience in Conventions, that the neglect of this one point and the introduction of correlative reforms, and conflicting measures have done more to retard the cause and arouse opposition, than hundreds of Conventions will ever obviate.

Let Ohio, then, in her daughters, take a different stand. As our mighty oaks point to the skies 'mid the shock of elements, so let us, 'mid the conflicting opinions of the day, stand firm and unyielding, our aims and our principles reaching toward the Eternal throne of Justice and of Right.

We have much, very much, to encourage us. No sound argument can be brought against our claims. Our enemies have to rely upon doubtful measures of expediency to dampen the ardor of the populace, or upon unmanly jeers and taunts, unless they resort to the obsolete arguments of the tyrants of old, who once sought to make man's slavery a thing fixed and eternal. All of these are self-killing, and fall far short of fixing a finality upon the movement.

The mother's claim to her children is so just and consistent with their mutual natures that an honest man will not deny it.

A woman's claim to her own wages, is so just that no one presumes to say it is not right.

Our claim to Individuality, based as it is upon our humanity, is so self-evident, that man can only plead his power—the tyrant's plea of old.

And thus we may say of every demand we make. Man already doubts his power over woman. His prejudices are giving way, and he is becoming more generous and unselfish from day to day, and is (though, perhaps, unconsciously,) beckoning her forward, by giving her the means of education, and some honorary and industrial positions not hitherto occupied by woman. The germ of success lies imbedded, yet expanding and self-strengthening in the universal progress of the age, to burst forth in the future, bearing a rich harvest of justice and right, pure principles, good laws and happy equality, rendering earth more like the primeval paradise, and the attributes of humanity more in consonance with the all perfect principles established and taught by Him, who died to save.

Very truly,

M. A. BRONSON.

MEDINA, Oct. 26, 1856.

For The Lily.

The Norwalk Convention.

At a meeting of the citizens of Huron Co., held at the Court-house in Norwalk, on Wednesday, November 12th, 1856, pursuant to a public call, for the purpose of discussing the subject of Woman's Rights (or, rather, woman's wrongs), the meeting was called to order by appointing A. G. Ells, of Fitchville, Chairman *pro tem.*, and Mrs. L. Manahan, of Olena, Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion, *Resolved*, That there be a committee of five chosen to appoint permanent

officers for the Convention. Whereupon, Mrs. L. M. Baker, of Fitchville, Mrs. J. M. Edwards, of Fairfield, Mrs. Parker, of Brunson, Mrs. A. Clock, of Monroeville, Mrs. Bartow, of Milan, were appointed said Committee.

On motion, *Resolved*, that Mrs. A. T. Swift, Mrs. Frayer and Mrs. Davis be a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

Convention took a recess for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by the Chair, and the following persons presented as the permanent officers of the Convention, viz: Mrs. R. M. Sanford, New London, President; Mrs. M. Hall, of Fairfield, Vice-President; and Mrs. J. M. Edwards, of Fairfield, and A. G. Ells, of Fitchville, Secretaries.

A very able and cheering letter from Mrs. Mary Ann Bronson, of Medina, was read, deeply regretting that circumstances rendered it impracticable for her to attend the Convention. The Committee on Resolutions being called upon, reported the following, which were received and adopted unanimously as the sentiments of the Convention, viz:

Whereas, by Divine appointment woman was created as a help-meet for man, Therefore,

Resolved, That she is justly entitled to equal legal and political rights and privileges with man.

Resolved, That while we love our home duties, we feel the necessity of a more enlarged sphere, for the full development of all our faculties, and will labor for the removal of all laws which debar us from equal responsibilities and privileges with man.

Resolved, That, for equal time and skill in the occupations of life, women should exact and receive equal compensation with man.

Mrs. A. T. Swift, of Oberlin, was then introduced to the Convention, and in a very able and interesting manner, addressed the audience on the Legal Disabilities of Woman.

Mrs. R. M. Sanford, of New London, was next called to the stand, and interested the Convention in a very eloquent and spirited address.

Rev. J. Vanwagner, of Wakeman, was called forward to the stand, and in a very able manner defended this movement from the foul taunt of Infidelity.

The Convention took a recess till half past six.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at the appointed time, Mrs. M. E. Plumb in the chair.

The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Elder Hall, of Fairfield.

Mrs. A. T. Swift, of Oberlin, was then called to the stand, and again interested the Convention in a very able and fervent address, after which the Convention proceeded to appoint Mrs. C. Loveland, of New Haven, Mrs. H. Ells, of Fitchville, Mrs. R. M. Sanford, of New London, Mrs. Mary L. Cook, Monroeville, Mrs. Belding, of Olena, and Mrs. E. Lewis, Greenfield, delegates to attend a State Convention, to be held at Columbus, some time in January, 1857.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Norwalk Experiment, Huron Reflector, Fairfield Gazette, and The Lily.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Mrs. J. M. EDWARDS,

" A. G. ELLS,

Secretaries.

Checked Perspiration.

There are two kinds of perspiration, *sensible* and *insensible*. When we see drops of water on the body, as the result of exercise or subsidence of fever, that is *sensible* perspiration, perspiration recognized by the sense of sight. But when perspiration is so gentle that it cannot be detected in the shape of water-drops, when no moisture can be felt—when it is known to us only by a certain softness of the skin—that is *insensible* perspiration, and is so gentle that it may be checked to a very considerable extent without special injury. But to use popular language which cannot be mistaken, when a man is sweating freely, and it is suddenly checked, and the sweat is not brought out again in a very few moments, sudden and painful sickness is a very certain result.

What, then, checks perspiration? A draft of air while we are at rest after exercise, or getting the clothing wet and remaining at rest while it is so. Getting out of a warm bed, and going to an open window or door, has been the death of multitudes.

A lady heard the cry of fire at midnight; it was bitter cold; it was so near, the flames illuminated her chamber. She left the bed, hoisted the window, and the cold chilled her in a moment. From that hour until her death, a quarter of a century later, she never saw a well day.

A young lady went to her window in her night-clothes to look at something in the street, leaning her unprotected arms on the stone window-sill, which was damp and cold. She became an invalid, and will remain so for life.

* Sir Thomas Colby being in a profuse sweat one night, happened to remember that he had left the key of his wine-cellar on the parlor-table, and fearing his servants might improve this inadvertence and drink some of his wine, he left his bed and walked down stairs; the sweating process was checked, from which he died in a few days, leaving six millions of dollars in English funds. His illness was so brief and violent, that he had no opportunity to make his will, and his immense property was divided among five or six day-laborers who were his nearest relatives.

The great practical lesson which we wish to impress upon the mind of the reader is this: When you are perspiring freely, keep in motion until you get to a good fire, or to some place where you are perfectly sheltered from any draft of air whatever.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Woman the "Weaker Vessel."

Woman! has a vision bright,
Burst upon thy darkened sight?
Bidding thee awake to wrong,
Which thou hast endured too long?
The weaker vessel know thou art,
Stifle conscience, steel thy heart.

Let not battle fields of strife,
Wake thy soul to active life;
Proving that thy heart of love,
In the cause of right will move;
Keep thyself to woman's place,
O! do not thyself disgrace.

Shouldst thou see a manly breast,
Heaving with some deep distress;
Weighed with care and crushed with wrong,
Taunt him with a heartless song.
"The weaker vessel know thou art,"
In life's great strife thou hast no part.

Do not talk too much—do not try to talk, but when you speak, speak with self-possession, speak in a subdued tone, and always look at the person whom you are addressing.—*STERNE.*

Acknowledgments.

E. S. Taylor, 2; S. P. Russell; Caroline E. Davis; G. W. Knapp; Mrs. Arvilla Crowley; Eveline Long; Eliza Drake; J. V. V. Hull; R. M. Sanford; Eli Logan; M. S. Beatty; Club from Lindenwood; C. H. Sands; G. C. Morse; B. P. Barker; Caroline Morse; Fanny Snyder; A. E. Doty.

"UNA RECEIPTS."—Mrs. I. S. Pendleton; Mary A. Leach; S. M. Darrow; G. Weaver.

A NURSE.

AMANDA WARNER tenders her services to the Ladies of Richmond as Nurse; she can be found by inquiring of Dr. Mary F. Thomas on Fort Wayne Avenue, opposite Hicksite Friends' Meeting House. Richmond, Dec. 1, 1856.

A Temperance Law School

Will be opened for the reception of students on the first day of October, 1856. The lecture, recitation and moot-court rooms are situated at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Every student must, on admission, pledge himself to strict observance, during his continuance in the school, of the following inflexible rules:

1st. Total abstinence from all that can intoxicate.

2nd. Studious preparation for, and punctual attendance on, class examination, which will be conducted according to a mutual plan, originated in the State and National Law School.

[There, with opportunity as a professor, having in charge, at the same time, the senior and middle classes, together with their moot-courts, the undersigned, not only by experience, but from observation, become convinced that the scheme prescribed for the school is superior to any other which has been devised; although it was not, in every particular, perfectly executed.]

3d. Diligent performance of official business, and regular participation in special motions, trials, arguments and other transactions at moot-courts, consisting of a justice's court a court of appeals, and all intermediate N. Y. courts.

4th. Prompt attendance on exercises on elocution and debate.

5th. Obedience to such regulations as may be ordained by the class, or classes, with consent of the principle.

WM. HAY.

*Please read "her," as inserted; in which case the first rule or pledge, being altogether unnecessary, is to be omitted.

†The members of a class, (equally divided,) alternately interrogate one another on sections, or subjects assigned, and studied, a day before.

‡Some student prepares a will, which is after compliance with all preliminary requirements, either admitted to probate, or rejected by the surrogate's court from which there may be an appeal. Another student prepares a deed, the covenants contained in which are to be subjects of litigation, for determining the consequences of each covenant; how it can be broken, and what damages are recoverable. The teacher writes a promissory note, from which a student is required to expunge all that might have been omitted, without impairing the validity, or materially affecting the force, of such a commercial instrument. Consequent litigation ascertains the rights, remedies and liabilities of all parties. In that process every paper, order, &c., necessary for actual practice, must be prepared; filed, or entered served, criticized &c. All rules of construction, and of evidence, are to be thoroughly investigated, and properly applied. Those instances must suffice for illustration of a plan which is intended to comprise a complete system of jurisprudence. The principle purpose is practically so to instruct a student, that his transition from moot-courts to real tribunals, will be almost imperceptible. Examination of applicant for admission to practice as attorneys in the supreme court, and exhibition of counselors at its special, and other terms, have satisfied every lawyer that such methodical preparation, as is herein proposed, has become indispensable. The teacher being a mere "business man," (of more than 40 years experience, however,) will lecture to impart practical knowledge, and not for personal display of which he is neither capable nor desirous. He will attend all the moot-courts, inspect (at suitable time and place) papers prepared for summary proceedings, or other purposes, (especially preventive, and in addition to mutual class examination, converse unceremoniously concerning matters not sufficiently explained in text books. He will be content with reasonable reward, remunerating for actual disbursements, (without constructive charges about expense never incurred,) and compensating for labor that interferes with his professional pursuits.

§ Courteous criticism, concerning both manner and matter, will be invited from the class. Every speaker should be advised to cultivate his natural style, by correcting its defects, and especially to avoid mere imitation, always disgusting and often ridiculous.

¶ At all events—however much it may fail to accomplish in other respects—its patrons, (if any such there may be,) and the public are respectfully assured that (unlike many universities, colleges, academies and other seminaries of learning,) the Temperance Law School—humble and unindowed as it is—will neither cause, nor increase, idleness or drunkenness.

P. S.—Tobacco is not absolutely prohibited; but its disuse, on account of immoral tendency, and for mental and Physical health and cleanliness, is earnestly recommended.

Farmer's Institute.

THIS Institution is situated in a beautiful grove about eight miles south-west of Lafayette. A wholesome moral influence prevades the community, and the neighborhood is considered as healthy as any in the country.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two sessions of 21 weeks each. The next term, the first of the Scholastic Year, will commence on Second day, the 24th of 10th Month, 1856.

An excellent boarding establishment is connected with the Institution, and belonging to the School is a valuable Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus; a Manikin and complete sets of Physiological and Astronomical Plates and Maps; also a good Library which is to have an addition of about 500 volumes this fall.

A portion of the Holy Scriptures will be read each day on opening and closing the School, and no effort will be spared to promote the moral as well as the intellectual improvement of the Scholars.

The Western Literary Union offers every facility for improvement in discussion, composition, &c. Lectures will be delivered during the Session on Natural Philosophy, Meteorology, Chemistry, Physiology and Astronomy.

The course of studies embraced in the First Department, is Spelling, McGuffie's 1st, 2nd and 3rd Readers, First lessons in Mental and Written Arithmetic, Parker's first lessons in Philosophy and Cornell's Primary Geography.

Second Department.—Arithmetic, Stoddard; Written Arithmetic, Ray; English Grammar, Covell; Geography, Colton and Fitch; Reading, McGuffie's 4th and 5th Readers; History, U. S. Barnard; Astronomy, Smith; Writing.

Third Department.—Arithmetic, Stoddard's Practical; Parsing, Natural Philosophy, Parker's Revised; Astronomy, Brocklesby; Geography of the Heavens, Burritt; Chimes, Johnston's Turner; Meteorology, Brocklesby; Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Cutter; Elocution, Bronson; Algebra, Alsop; Geometry, Davies Legendre; Surveying, Gummire; Mensuration, Bonycastle; Botany, Woods; Moral Philosophy, Wayland; Political Economy, Wayland; Intellectual Philosophy, Abercrombie; Rhetoric, Newmair.

EXPENSE AND PAYMENTS.

Tuition is per Session—In the 1st Department, \$ 5 00
" " " " " 2nd " " 8 00
" " " " " 3rd " " 10 00

Boarding, per Session, 42 00

For Washing, 25 cents per week will be charged extra. Scholars will find their own lights. Those who have warm clothing for beds will confer a favor by bringing quilts, comforts, or blankets with them.

Daniel H. Roberts, who has been employed as Principal Teacher in the Institute, will also take charge of the Boarding House.

One-half payment for board and tuition will be expected in advance; the balance at the middle of the Session.

No deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

Nov. 15, 1856 22tf

MARY F. THOMAS, M. D.,
Practising Physician,
RICHMOND, IND.

DR. MARY F. THOMAS will give particular attention to Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and general Practice among Females.

Office and residence on Fort Wayne Avenue, North-East of Hicksite Friends' church.

Bedford Harmonial Seminary.

THIS Institute is beautifully located on a delightful plain, five miles west of Patric Creek, Mich.

Good accommodations can be procured in the large boarding houses and in private families, on reasonable terms.

The object of the Institute is to accommodate a liberal and progressive class of minds. Males and Females are admitted on the same conditions.

The Latin, Greek and French Languages, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Instrumental Music and English studies constitute the course of instruction. 1000 ferent students attended last year.

For any information respecting the school, apply to I. Cornell, Battle Creek, Mich.

Harmonia, Mich. H. CORNELL, Principal